The Pittsburgh Gazette

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Terms of Subscription for the Pittsburgh Gazette.——*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded [When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.]*

Advertisements—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

⁂ Those persons in arrears for subscription for the Pittsburgh Gazette, are particularly requested to make immediate payment. The repeated calls heretofore made have been but partially attended to. The Editor hopes that those who know themselves in arrears, will either pay the balance due to the Post-Masters at whose Offices their papers are left, or transmit it to him. If this request is not attended to, the most summary means will be pursued to compel payment, for it is only a waste of paper and time to supply subscribers who do not pay.

O. Ormſby,

REQUESTS all perſons indebted to him by Bond, Note, or Book Account to come forward and ſettle their reſpective balances on or before the 1ſt of January next. Thoſe who neglect this notice (and particularly thoſe indebted for years paſt), are informed that they can be no longer indulged.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1802.

Tarascon Brothers, James Berthoud & Co.

Are now opening at their Stores in Front and Market Streets.

- Superfine & common broadcloths
- Double milled drabs, forreſt cloths and plains
- Superfine 7-4 faſhionable coatings all colours
- Plain & twilled ditto
- Common and ſuperfine mixt, ribbed, and ribbed mixt caſſimers
- Roſe blankets from 6-4 to 10-4 ſizes
- Point and duffield do.
- Fine and coarſe ſwanſdowns
- Velvets, velveteens, thickſetts, corduroys & fancy cords
- Plain and ſtriped ſilk veſt patterns
- Mantuas, black and coloured
- Peelongs, Bandanoe, & Barcelona handkerchiefs
- Black and coloured crapes
- Mens and womens' cotton, worſted, raw ſilk and ſilk hoſiery
- Youths and childrens worſted ditto
- Woollen and Beaver gloves
- Worſted and raw ſilk ditto
- Bielefield ſhirting linnen
- Britannias and quadruple ſileſias
- Ticklenburghs & Ruſſia ſheetings
- Moreens, callimancoes and durants
- Bombazetts and wildbores
- Chondigree ſonnas, baftas & mammoodies
- Cotton and linnen ell wide and narrow checks
- Printed and cambric hair ſhawls
- Dimities, cambric & jaconet muſlin
- Bedticks and umbrellas
- Hair pluſh and Turkey yarn
- Dunſtable, Leghorn, and chip bonnets
- Wool & cotton cards
- Womens & childrens ſhoes of all kinds
- German Steel
- Silver watches
- An aſſortment of ironmongery, queensware, glaſsware & ſtationary

[illegible] Madeira and Sherry Wines; Jamaica [illegible] 4th proof cogniac brandy; white wine [illegible] a quantity of green coffee; ſingle and [illegible] refined loaf ſugar, a few kegs of Boſton [illegible]; gunpowder; almonds; raiſins; Hol[illegible] cheeſe; ſalt petre; madder; corks; a [illegible] of Logwood, &c. &c.

[illegible] above, with their former ſupply, makes [illegible] ſupply of Goods, which they offer [illegible] *wholeſale* and *retail* on the moſt reaſon[illegible] for caſh, ſhip timber, tar, flour, [illegible] beeſwax, linnen, and other country

Also on hand

[illegible] of Boulting Cloths, warranted good. [illegible] of Georgia and Tenneſsee Cotton, [illegible] pig lead.

[illegible], 9th December, 1802.

NEW GOODS.

ISAAC GREGG,

Has juſt received at his Store in Market Street, a freſh and handſome aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

which he is determined to diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices.

He has an excellent aſſortment of SUPERFINE and other CLOTHS.

N. B. Linnen, Whiſkey, Beeſwax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittsburgh, December 9, 1802.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, will be expoſed to Sale at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Monday the 27th day of this inſtant, the following real eſtates, to wit.

One lot or piece of ground in the town of Newcaſtle, at the mouth of Great Neſhannock, 60 feet in front and 160 feet back, with a ſquare log houſe 16 by 18 feet, one ſtory and an half high. Taken in execution as the property of Charles Barr, at the ſuit of Robert Dickey.

A certain lot or piece of ground, No. 139, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, Taken in execution as the property of George Shiras, at the ſuit of Jeremiah Barker.

A certain lot or piece of ground ſituate in Water ſtreet, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of ſaid town No. , bounded by lot of Thomas Collins, Eſq. and the houſe of the heirs of Conrad Winebiddle, deceaſed.—Alſo a certain tract of land in the firſt Donation Diſtrict, containing 500 acres, marked in the plan of ſaid Diſtrict No. 19, patented to Daniel Brodhead. Taken in execution as the property of David Duncan, deceaſed, at the ſuit of James Armſtrong for the uſe of Ephraim Blaine.

A certain piece or parcel of land, containing 3 acres and 54 perches, being part of Farm No. 3, in the Borough, of Pittsburgh, and marked number 2, in the third ſale of part of ſaid Farm by Archibald C. Reed, adjoining lands of Francis Wilſon, lot No. 3, in the general plan of ſaid ſale, and an alley. Taken in execution as the property of William Larwill, at the ſuit of James Morriſon.

Seven hundred acres of land, more or leſs, with the appurtenances, ſituate in Moon townſhip, on the waters of Travers creek, adjoining lands of William Little, Eſq. and others. Taken in execution as the property of Arthur Gardner, at the ſuit of Joſeph Pentecoſt.

The title and intereſt in about 200 acres of land, ſituate on Pine creek, held in joint tenancy with Evan Giſtna. Taken in execution as the property of Emanuel Hoover, jun. at the ſuit of Jeremiah Barker.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, December 1ſt, 1802.

ANY perſon of character, and property, reſident in, or near Pittsburgh, deſirous of veſting a certain capital in the *BREWING* and *DISTILLING* Trade, has now a favourable opportunity of doing ſo, with ſecurity and effect, and that on the moſt improved, and profitable plans that modern practice has adopted in the old country. It is propoſed to brew Porter, Pale But, and Table Beer, of the very firſt quality. And perhaps no town in the union promiſes greater or more growing encouragement to a well conducted eſtabliſhment of the kind than Pittsburgh. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH COPPINGER, at Mr. Mears, on the Bank.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1802.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

THE EMIGRANT,

Or the History of CHARLES MAPLE.

(*CONCLUDED.*)

THE peculiarities in Charles's temper disqualified him for the society of any that were not exactly like himself, and there were no characters like him on the Seneca Lake or in its neighbourhood.—His extreme honesty and simplicity were incompatible with the present state of society in any country, and exposed him to a thousand impositions. Every Sunday he made a tour of five or six miles, to see the surrounding settlers; but his conversation, and enquiries were so much out of the common way, and generally so remote from what is properly common sense there, that during the whole of the first year he resided amongst them, they were at a loss what to make of him, and whether to regard him, as a fool or a philosopher. All the winter he worked very hard, and chopped a great many trees, which his neighbours assisted him to roll together on heaps and burn; and in the spring ensuing he planted three acres of Indian corn, and one acre of wheat, which he enclosed, with a good fence; and with the last of his one hundred and twenty eight dollars he bought a young cow and calf and a sucking pig. His inflexible and head strong disposition now began to relent; and he found that, to be comfortable, he must be in some degree like his neighbours. His spiritual pride also gradually abated; and hard labour, and humle fare, through the summer, made him see himself, as well as the world, in a light that was entirely new to him. The difficulties he had to surmount, and the privations he suffered, would have driven any common character back again to cultivate society; but the habits of industry and perseverance implanted in Charles by the practice and example of his parents enabled him to meet them all with a fortitude and patience that were invincible.—His cow and calf rambled in the woods all day, and came home in the evening. His pig accompanied him like a dog. One day as he lay reposing in the shade, he observed the pig busy in collecting the loose branches, and carrying them to the brush heap, and when he went to his chopping, he found the pig to continue at work faithfully. The creature had taken up this practice from imitating its companion and master; and whenever the latter went out a chopping the former assisted as much as a pig could assist in clearing away the brush. One day when Charles was in his canoe, fishing on the lake, his pig swam off to him nearly half a mile. To prevent its following him when he went to see his neighbours, he was obliged, at last, to tie it to a log near his hut. The three quadrupes above-mentioned were the only steady companions Charles had in his solitude. A chief of the Seneca Indians sometimes called upon him; and as the great Parent of the Universe, has implanted in every tribe of humanity some seeds of intelligence and worth, this old man was, by the experience he had acquired in his intercourse with white men, enabled him to discover that the new settler was not a common man. A reciprocal curiosity by degrees cleared the way to a reciprocal esteem. The old chief grew delighted with the uncommon candor and honesty of Charles's character: one afternoon he came into the woods where he was chopping, and when he had conversed some time, he said, "my friend Charles must come and see me. My wife is making a cake and it will be ready to morrow noon—and she bade me bring the new white man I had so often told her of." Charles was so strict an economist of his time, that he had not wasted in visits or idleness, a single day, since he set his foot in the country; but an invitation made with so much affection and kindness he could not resist, and he immediately set off with the old chief for his wigwam.

They travelled through woods till sunset: the old man leading the way, and at night fall he took from his bundle a flint and steel and a piece of venison. They made a fire, roasted their meat, and, after a pleasant and cheerful supper, lay down in their blankets, and slept sound and undisturbed till morning. About two hours travel next day brought them to the top of a hill, from whence might be seen, at the distance of two bow shots, in a delightful vale below, the old chief's dwelling. It consisted of three large huts, shaded by a large clump of trees, and surrounded by about six acres of cultivated land. They entered the largest hut and found three women sitting round a fire, their long black hair hanging about their faces, and employed in freeing their heads from vermin. Several dogs and cats lay about them, and, in the corner, two pigs. The place appeared never to have been swept; it was without a door or chimney, except a hole in the roof for the escape of the smoke. They all soon began to make preparations that shewed Charles was a welcome guest.—The old man spread skins on the ground and invited him to sit down. The squaws went out, but soon returned with five fowls and a parcel of potatoes. They hung a large iron pot over the fire, and while the water in it was heating, they washed the potatoes and plucked and singed the fowls but neither drew out their intestines nor cut off the heads and feet. When these, with a large lump of fat, and a quantity of prepared Indian corn, had boiled together about three hours, with the pot close covered, they where poured out together in a dirty and gressy wooden tray, which was immediately placed between Charles and the old chief; and the latter falling too heartily with a large wooden spoon, and invited Charles to follow his example.

The occupation of the ladies, when their visitor first entered the hut, he had particularly observed; and while dinner was preparing, he perceived, that if he tarried long, he should carry away with him more small company than would be agreeable.—This made him feel uneasy, and the circumstance of the fowls being stewed, guts and all, checked his appetite. A chopper in the woods, is however, rarely nice about his cookery, quantity being with him generally the first object. Charles' hunger impelled him on (notwithstanding the guts) and he finally made a very hearty meal.—As he was distant from his own hut near twelve miles, and a stranger to the woods, he took an early departure, when the worthy old man presented him with as much drid venison as he could cleverly carry, and accompanied him to the top of the hill to point out his right way home.

The settlers in these remote parts are generally emigrants from New England. The distinguished information and address with which they go upon new land insure their property. The summer previous to their emigration, they set off with some provisions at their back, to explore the country and to fix upon a spot for their future abode. When this is determined on, they forthwith procure assistance to build a hut, and then proceed to chop and clear the woods around it. They return home about the month of October, to settle their affairs; perhaps to get married—to build a sleigh, procure a pair of horses, and make every necessary preparation for transporting their family, provision, and furniture, as soon as ever a sufficient fall of snow and good sleighing, encourage them to proceed. It is well known that three hundred emigrant families, on sleighs, have passed through the city of Albany in one day.

The richness of the grain and vegetables raised on new land is not to be described. It is a common observation, that men live to a greater age on new settlements, than in on old and cleared country: They unquestionably enjoy life in a far higher degree than those who live in cities. Amid the woods, surrounded with every encouragement, to hope and to labor, their difficulties vanish; the trees fall around them while their children increase in number and strength; and in a few years, the industrious cultivator finds himself in possession of abundance of all the necessaries of life, and a farm and stock growing in value continually.

It may not be amiss here to observe, that in proportion as cultivation advances, the Indians retire, and the beaver and rattle snake disappear. The Indian is fond of hunting and idleness, but he abhors labor, and flies from the sight of it. The beavers require a large pond for their society, where they can build their houses and live free from interruption and disturbance. The rattle snake will travel several miles to his native den, to pass the winter in peace among his family and associates. These three distincts species of animals, natives and cotemperating occupants of the same soil and climate, have had their numbers so much reduced by the clearing and improving the country, it may reasonable be concluded, that the same cause continuing to operate, they will, in time, become totally exterminated and unknown like the Mammoth.

Much assistance is giving throughout the whole of state of New-York, by the neighbouring settlers, to each other, on all partic[illegible]ar occasions—This is called [illegible] When any great chopping is to be [illegible] he harvest ready to be gathered [illegible] procures a few quarts of rum, and tells s neighbors, he shall swarm them on such a y, provided the weather be good; and they me according, and the work is done with the eerfulness and alacrity of a frolick. Charles s never backward on these occasions, and he always worked faithfully, and was re- arkably sober, his neighbours began to es- em him. The women offered to wash and pair his linen, and the men who before had liculed, now considered him worthy their spect. The following winter the frost set very early, and the Lake soon become fro- n, when one of his most enterprizing neigh- urs ventering too soon upon the ice was st, and left a wife and three little children lament his sudden fate. Charles pitied d assisted this poor widow, in the succeed- g spring, married her.—He removed to r farm, and before the end of twelve months e brought him a fine son, since which he s had four more, and it is now universal- allowed that there is not a better husband, kinder parent, a better neighbour, more a honest and prosperous man in the whole that country.

* * *

NEW-YORK, *December* 6.

By the English ship Edward, Capt. Per- 1, from London, the Editors of the New- ork Gazette have received papers, Lloyd's st, and Prices Current, to the 16th of ctober; from all of which extracts are ade, and will be fonnd in this day's Ga- tte under the proper heads.

LONDON, *October* 14.

Yesterday arrived a mail from Holland. t it brought no intelligence of importance. ie Amsterdam Courant contains a report at the French troops have received orders pass the Rhine, in case there shall appear y delay in terminating the indemnities.

It is said that a change is about to take ce in the government of the Batavian Republic, and that the Directorial will be chang- for the Consular form of government.

The Prince of Orange wishes, it is said resign all his dignities to his son, the he- ditary prince, and *go to sleep*.

A Grand Master of the order of Malta s at length been chosen. Out of the can- dates presented the Pope fixed upon Prince uspoli, an Italian, who will, no doubt, be ry independent of all French influence!—he Neapolitan troops which, agreeable to e treaty of Amiens, are to form the garri- n for a year after the island is given up to e Knights, or until the latter are able to rovide for its defence in some other way dged eligible by the powers which guaran- e its independence, sailed on the 10th of eptember. The island, therefore, will soon e entirely evacuated. It is evident, howe- r, that the guarantee being so inadequate, nd the Neapolitan garrison necessarily un- er French influence, to give up Malta at all, s to surrender it to France. Ministers, owever, in agreeing to the treaty of Amiens, must have been aware of that alternative.

October 15.—We yesterday received Paris ournals of the 10th. The Moniteur con- ains a pompous account of the celebration t Turin of the union of Piedmont with rance. Our readers will find some amuse- nent in the description of this grand masquerade, in which a Te Deum was combined vith military evolutions, dances, fireworks and bumper toasts. One of the inscriptions ndicates the arrogant pretensions of the French, pretensions indeed, but too well ustified by success. A picture was exhi- ited of Bonaparte's first invasion of Italy; he genius of France dictating peace to the ing of Sardinia, in the town of Cherasco, with the motto—"They were the first to open their gates to the conquerors of the world." The French omit no opportunity of putting forward the title, and the world should let slip no opportunity of stigmatizing he insolent pretensions.

It is said, that on the famous epoch of the 8th Brumaire, Talleyrand was desirous articularly of having the finance depart- nent; but in fact, the whole of that day nay be called the day of dupes, for Sieyes oped to have the first civil administrative unctions, leaving only the war to Bonaparte; Bruix hoped to have the ministry of marine; Rœderer, the interior, and Bournonville the nilitary department; none of these had what hey expected.

The First Consul said then to Talleyrand, hat at another period he might undertake he finances, and it is known that the finan- es have frequently formed the subject of onversation between them. Talleyrand as some systems which the First Consul eems to have relished, and which, it is pos- ble, he will suffer to be tried. It is certain at the finances occupy the chief attention d anxiety of the Consul.

It has been remarked that the French Se- ate, in the fixing of the periods at which e members of the legislature are to go out, ems to have some revenge in view, for the nner in which it has been forced to adopt [illegible] of the government. For example at the end of the year 11, several deputies devoted to the Chief Consul, are to go out such as Segur and Lacretolle; at the end of the year 12, Chauvelin is to relinquish his legislative functions, while Carnet is kept in till the year 17.

At St. Cloud no person is to be received but full dressed and in power, and the consuls and ministers begin to dress in the former French style, with swords by their sides. There is also an etiquette established for carriages—some, the Generals and ministers may drive up to the great door, others are to stop at the gates. There is also an etiquette of the 1st and 2d stables.

We do not learn that M. Andreossi is yet ready to leave Paris for this country.—Whatever may be the cause of delay in his coming whether real or pretended, we are inclined to think that lord Whitworth will not depart for France till the French ambassador shall have arrived here.

It is intended by the government of the Batavian Republic to prepare the port of Helvoetsluys for the reception of large vessels, that it may serve instead of the road of the Texel, and the Vlie, which is not so safe as the former, for navigation.

Near thirty vessels are either preparing, or ready, to sail from Bourdeaux for the French colonies.

October 16.—The affairs of Switzerland have reached a crisis which may decide the fate of that unhappy country. The Helvetic army having been completely defeated on the 3d inst. by the patriots before Avrenches, were compelled to retreat in great disorder to Mondon. Lausanne was in consequence thrown into the greatest alarm, and nothing less was talked of than the retreat of the government to Geneva, when on a sudden, the French Adjutant General Rapp, entered Lausanne, with the proclamation of the First Consul, with which he repaired to the Senate, accompanied by Verniac the French minister. The Senate, after hearing the proclamation read, with a baseness and meanness peculiar to itself, but which might have been expected from its previous conduct, decreed, that it received with gratitude that new testimony of the benevolence of the benevolence of the First Consul towards the Helvetic people. That an expiring faction should receive with gratitude a measure which appeared to it calculated to restore the lost power, may easily be conceived; but that it should dare to denominate such an outrage upon humanity and justice, an act of benevolence towards the Helvetic people, adds another instance to the number which have already been evinced in other countries, of the blindness of petty personal interest, and the atrocity of unprincipled ambition. Rapp, having fulfilled his commission at Lausanne, immediately set off for Berne, to make the same communication to the patriots in that city. In the mean time the confederated patriots entered Moudon, which is no great distance from Lausanne, where an armistice was concluded between Vonder Weidt, the new commander in chief of the Helvetic troops, and the Bernese General occupying Moudon, which it was agreed should last until information was received of the resolution taken by the committee at Berne respecting the proclamation of the First Consul. The Bernese posts were, however, advanced to the village of Monsprevegio, which is only two leagues from Lausanne. Gne. Rapp having arrived at the head-quarters of the patriots at Berne, communicated to Gne. Bachmann the proclamation of the First Consul, and summoned him to suspend hostilities. The latter agreed to a suspension of arms, until the receipt of fresh orders from the committee at Berne. That committee having received the communications, declared, that they could not give a decisive answer to the First Consul's proclamation, but that they would refer it to the diet at Schwitz, who all along were charged with the general direction of the affairs of Switzerland. Two members of the committee were accordingly deputed to the diet, and Gen. Rapp agreed to wait their return to Berne. An armistice was then concluded, to last till the decision of the diet of Schwitz, and orders were sent to the different commanders to suspend hostilities until that event.

Thus, upon the decision of the diet of Schwitz rests the fate of Switzerland. That the representatives of a brave and independent people will resolve tamely to submit to the arbitrary mandate of France; that they will prostrate their liberties at the feet of the French government, without making one courageous effort to defend them, we cannot believe. The spirit and patriotism already evinced by the brave and unfortunate Swiss, render it incredible that the representatives of their principles and their feelings will be actuated by a coward panic, to surrender the freedom of their country without a struggle. The representatives of a country which gave birth to William Tell, must be indeed degenerate, if they tamely give up their birth-right at the despotic summons of a power which is endeavouring to trample upon their liberties and their privileges without any other plea than its own ambition.

It is said in a letter from Frankfort, that a body of Austrian troops will be formed in the Tyrol and the Toralberg to co-operate in the re-establishment of the tranquility of Switzerland. What auhority there is for this statement does not appear, but we cannot believe that Austria will become an accessory to the views of France in its attacks upon Switzerland, when the principle acted upon in this instance by the French government, may be immediately afterward, with the same justice, turned against herself.—We confidently hope, on the other hand, that Austria will lend her support to the patriotic Swiss, and declare herself completely inimical to that principle which threatens to annihilate the independence, destroy the security of Europe.

The Deputation of the Empire has held its eleventh Sitting, but the result of its deliberation has not yet transpired. The report of a Convention having been concluded between the Emperor and the Elector of Bavaria for the cession by the latter, of the Right Bank of the Inn to Austria, is contradicted by the intelligence from Ratisbon, which states, upon authority, that the Elector has ratified the Treaty signed at Paris on the 5th of September, by which all the Possessions of the Court of Munich, as fixed by the Plan of Indemnities are specially guaranteed.

The Five per cents, are 53 70.

Two Hamburgh mails reached town yesterday, but their contents are in general anticipated by the French papers. A letter from Leghorn, dated the 19th September, states, that there are little hopes entertained of the recovery of the King of Etruria; the last attack having been more violent than any of the former.

The last account from Petersburgh state that considerable changes are about to take place in the ministry, and it is expected that Court Worsxzow will not return as Ambassador to London, but that he will fill some office of importance at Petersburgh.

Mr. Dundas, we understand, will soon be called to the House of Peers by the title of Lord Ceylon.

Little doubt can be entertained that Mr. Moore is gone on an important mission to Vienna. The Emperor is the most national ally of this country, and he is more particularly interested in the fate of Switzerland than any other power, it cannot be supposed either that he is in any degree satisfied with the arrangement of the indemnities so dictatorially chalked out by France and Russia and the encreasing aggrandizement of Prussia. The Emperor, we have no doubt, will embrace with avidity any opportunity of indulging his hatred against France; and he will probably think that it is much better to meet the worst fate in the field, than have his dominions wrested from him and his lawful power curtailed by the arm of oppression and injustice.

LONDON, *October* 13.—Paris papers to the 10th instant were received yesterday. The interesting state of affairs in Switzerland has induced us to make some copious extracts; though we confess that the accounts from that quarter, which we had so anxiously expected, throw no light upon the posture of affairs there. A mass of skirmishes, insurrections and alarms, are resounded from every quarter. The proclamation of Bonaparte had not yet reached there by the latest intelligence. It is probable that, without a French army to back it, it will produce very little effect in the present heated state of mens' minds. It appears, however, that in every quarter where they come to an engagement, the friends of freedom and independence triumph.

The chief cause of distraction proceeds from the inveterate animosity between the inhabitants of the towns and those of the country. This jealousy, which has already given symptoms of an explosion, in the Cantons of Basle, will, if not suppressed, prove a more terrible foe to Swiss liberty than the arms of Bonaparte.

These journals tend to confirm the intelligence we laid before the public yesterday from Gibraltar, relative to the Neapolitan troops being expected to take possession of Malta. It would seem that the French are even now diligently concerting measures for again attempting the reduction of Egypt.—It was here alone that Bonaparte was baffled, that French vanity was irretrievably mortified. The cession of two ports on the African coast to the French, if true, is pregnant with consequences, and seems to justify our retaining Malta—but the same intelligence informs us that this latter place is evacuated.—We cannot suppose, however, that France has any immediate intention of attempting an enterprise, which, in circumstances more favourable to her, produced no consequence but defeat and disgrace. The superiority of our naval power must prevent her from forming any distant establishment, provided we bend all our force to prevent it. France can at this moment, have no object in going to war with us. It would only prove the destruction of her infant commerce, [illegible] cherishes with so much attention [illegible] would even make sacrifices to main[illegible] peace, and it cannot be doubted, that [illegible] ous interference on our part, would [illegible] an alteration in her measures, both [illegible] gard to Germany, Switzerland and [illegible]

* * *

PHILADELPHIA, *November* [illegible]

OF ST. DOMINGO.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDEN[illegible]

NEW-YORK, Novemb[illegible]

"Captain Marner, of the ship [illegible] ment, arrived here this morning in [illegible] from Jamaica, informs us, that just be[illegible] sailed, a French frigate arrived there [illegible] patched by General Le Clerc, to reque[illegible] the Governor of Jamaica, that he would [illegible] ford an assylum for Madame Le Clerc [illegible] suite during the unsettled state of St. [illegible] mingo; mentioning at the same time [illegible] the blacks had become so formidable [illegible] render it unsafe for the whites to [illegible] there. It was also understood, that the [illegible] had been victorious in a late engagement with the French troops."

THE HAVANNAH.

The letters from which the following extracts have been made, where put in our hands by a friend; if we are not much mistaken, they will be found to contain very interesting information to the commercial part of the community. They were accompained with several Havannah news-papers, in Spanish, from which we have extracted a list of vessels, that, though appearing under Spanish colours, will be recognised by many anxious readers as American.

Ed. Post.

Extract of a letter from the Havannah, November 3.

"Since my last the Government has refused to clear out any vessel for the coast of Africa, in consequence of an exclusive privilege granted to the Marquis Colonillo of Spain to import 6000 Negroes into this island in foreign vessels. This previledge will commence to operate from and after the last day of December next—and will disarrange the plans of a great number of American as well as English merchants, who had laid out their accounts to make fortunes here in that trade. The number of negroes required for this island is beyond any calculation yet made, as the number already imported since peace, exceeds, as I am informed, upwards of twelve thousand.

"The consulate have drawn up a strong and spirited remonstrate against this priviledge, and sent it forward to the king—and are supported by planters and all parties. Since the promulgation of the licence or order, negroes have risen in price from 20 to 30 dollars per head; and will look up towards the close of the year; notwithstanding the heads of departments say that they shall after the last day of December, continue to admit vessels with negroes, until they hear from the king, in answer to their memorial or remonstrance—but they cannot be depended upon.

"There are but few Americans here now, but as flour and lumber are now admitted in Spanish vessels from the United States, and horses in American vessels, I do suppose that there will be a great number in here, in the course of the winter; as the government does not as was supposed and as the Spanish merchants wished, hunt the strangers down and turn them out of the country. "The marquis is yet here, and as the winter is coming on fast, will I believe take passage in the ship Narcesso, commanded by Mr. Facio, of Philadelphia, bound for the place and which will sail in eight or ten days.

"On Friday last arrived at this port a French commissary from the Cape, accompanied by his family and secretary. He wants money, and I do suppose has some commercial plants in view, as he leaves his family here until he returns from New-Orleans, where he goes in a few weeks on some business for his government; and more than porbable, is charged with some arrangements to be made in that province, previous to [illegible] being given up to his nation—it being [illegible] reduced to a certainty, that the order from his Catholic majesty to that effect, has been received here by the captain general of [illegible] province, and of the Floridas, it is also [illegible] given up to the French in the same [illegible] as it was received from them by the Sp[illegible] ards.

"I have lately wrote to the secretary [illegible] state, informing him of the permission [illegible] ed for flour and lumber, and also of the [illegible] rival of the commissary here, and [illegible] learn the object of his mission, shall in[illegible] him immediately, as I really believe th[illegible] half of our countrymen do not believe [illegible] New-Orleans will be given up by the S[illegible] iards.

"There are several other vessels [illegible] which will be sailing soon for New-York [illegible] which you shall hear from me again.

"It is also said, that two commissio[illegible] will arrive soon, to take charge of the [illegible] with ten thousand troops; and that it is to be delivered up in the same situation to the French as it was received from them by the Spaniards.

"Several vessels have lately been captured on the coast and brought into this port for smuggling, or on suspicion, having been found in the harbors to windward, and, as the Spaniards say, with orders to land their cargoes off the little harbors.

"Freights are now done to Spain to less than four dollars, and to the United States to one dollar per box, and vessels will not bring any price, altho' there are a great many here for sale and the best ships that ever entered the port, or were ever built in the United States.

November 8.

"The packet arrived from Spain on Saturday night, and brings a confirmation of what I wrote you respecting New-Orleans; it also brings the answer of his majesty to the memorial of the Consulado, respecting the admission of lumber from the United States in American vessels, and to carry away in return therefor, rum and molasses. His majesty has refused to grant their request as to American vessels, but has granted it as to Spanish; therefore, Spanish vessels, can now go from hence to the United States and carry rum, molasses, and it is said brown sugar, and bring from thence lumber or horses. However, this may lead to something else."

FROM MARTINIQUE.

From a Barbadoes paper of the 30th ultimo, handed us by capt. Colley.

We understand that so great a mortality prevails among the French troops at Martinique, that they have abandoned Fort Royal, or Fort de France, where near 500 men and 40 officers had died; and that the contagion having followed them to Fort Desaix (late Fort Bourbon) they are about to shut that garrison up also, and remove to Grand Morne. The town of St. Pierre is, however, said to be healthy.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *December 17, 1802.*

Married, on Tuesday the 7th instant, Mr. ROBERT KING, jun. to Miss SARAH MARTIN, of Waterford, in the county of Erie.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated October 19, 1802.

"I am this moment assured that it will be proclaimed in a few days, that no American shall be permitted more than 40 days residence; and that thereafter no American vessel shall be suffered to enter the Belitha."

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *December 1, 1802.*

The committee of the whole this day took into consideration the Governor's communications, as to the shutting the port of New-Orleans against the Americans, and came to two resolutions thereupon, and an address to the general government on that subject, which were unanimously agreed to, as follows—

Resolved unanimously. That the proclamation of the Intendant of the port of New-Orleans, of the 18th of October last, is a direct infraction of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, concluded in October 1795, between the United States and the king of Spain, in this particular—that by the said proclamation, American citizens are forbidden to deposit their merchandizes and effects in the port of New-Orleans, without an equivalent establishment having been assigned to the United States, on another part of the banks of the Mississippi, conformably to the provision of the 22d article of the said treaty.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward the following memorial to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be by them presented to the President of the United States, the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress.

To the President of the United States, and the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress,

THE MEMORIAL

Of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Having on a former occasion, and when we represented the obstructions to the Navigation of the river Mississippi, experienced the attention and justice of the General Government, in providing by a treaty wtih the court of Spain, not only for the free navigation of that river, but for what, in our remote situation from the ocean was absolutely necessary to the enjoyment of it a place of deposit for our produce. We deem it necessary barely to state to you that by an infraction of that treaty, we are deprived of these advantages, in violation of the treaty between the United States and the King Spain, concluded at San Lorenzo el Real, in October 1795. The Intendant of the Port of New-Orleans has by a proclamation of the 18th of October last, forbidden American Citizens to deposit their merchandize and effects in the said Port without having assigned to the United States equivalent establishment on another part of the banks of the Mississippi.

We rely with confidence on your wisdom and justice, and pledge ourselves to support, at the expence our lives and fortunes, such measures as the honor, and interest of the United States may require.

ABUSE OF WASHINGTON!

Tom Paine's third letter ~~is contained in~~ the "National Intelligencer," ~~received by~~ this day's mail. The following extract will evince to our readers the infamous object of this production:

"That gentleman," [General Washington] "did not perform his part in the revolution better, nor with more honour, than I did mine, and the one part was then as necessary as the other. He accepted as a present (though he was already rich) a hundred thousand acres of land in America, and left me to occupy six foot of earth in France. I wish, for his own reputation, he had acted with more justice. But it was always known of Mr. Washington, by those who best knew him, that he was of such an icy and death-like constitution, that he neither loved his friends, nor hated his enemies. But be this as it may, I see no reason that a difference between Mr. Washington and me should be made a theme of discord with other people. There are those who may see merit in both without making themselves partizans of either, with this reflection I close the subject!"

Comment on the foregoing is unnecessary: He who ~~now~~ traduces the memory of Washington, ~~is also~~ the reviler of the Deity, and is war with all that is excellent and amiable.

Philad. Gaz.

It is singular that Tom Paine's third letter has extorted from some of the rankest democratic editors, the exterior of censure.—We deem it nothing more than the shadow. We have substantial reasons for suspecting their sincerity on this as on most occasions. If these men had always evinced a tenderness for the reputation of Washington, while living, we should not have been surprised at their resenting an outrage on his memory, now he is no more. There must be some cause, other than that which is apparent, for this sudden devotion to his character. What that cause is, a moment's reflection will suggest to every mind.

That the memory of Washington is dear to America is unquestionable. Notwithstanding the uprightness of his conduct during a long life of service, like other mortals, he was not exempt from the attacks of envy and malice. While living there were wretches who hated him for his greatness.—These even now take delight in persecuting his memory. Among them no one has been more conspicuous, more impudent and outrageous in their attacks (shall we except Jasper Dwight?) than Thomas Paine. His enmity to Washington has never been concealed. It is co-extensive with his name, and indeed forms a prominent feature of his political notoriety. Of this circumstance, so well known to the world, Mr. Jefferson could not be ignorant, when he so cordially pressed him to return to this country, and so lavishly poured out encomium on him.—It will not, therefore, be a strained construction, from these premises to infer, that Mr. J. coinciding in sentiment on this subject with his correspondent, solicited his presence for the laudable purpose of DEMOLISHING THE POSTHUMOUS FAME OF WASHINGTON!!!

But at the same time that this daring idea was conceived, Mr. J. must have been conscious, that to avow it would have been fatal to his own popularity. To adjust this point must have been a matter of great moment and equal delicacy. As long as the American people behold Paine caressed and fondled in the bosom of the executive, and at the same time vomiting forth libels on Washington, the irresistable impression will be, that Paine and the executive are associated in the iniquitous work. If Mr. Jefferson is willing to incur this imputation, he will persevere in his present course.

Philad. Gaz.

CANINE FIDELITY.

DURING the late invasion of Holland, a British officer wrote to his sister a letter, in which he related the following singular circumstance, which happened, when the French were driven from Camperdown Hills.

"I saw a French soldier, one of their infantry, lying dead, having being shot through the breast, and a little spaniel, remarkable beautiful, lying by his side. Two of our pioneers coming by, I desired them to take away the dog. It was with difficulty they could catch him, as he ran about his dead master, and seemed determined not to be separated from him. They at length caught him, and carried him away for above half a mile, and quite out of sight of the dead body, but he got from them by a sudden spring, and ran back again. I had the curiosity to return, to see his behavior. I found him taking hold of the dead soldier's hand, pulling it, and barking incessantly. In this situation I left the poor animal.

"I was told the next morning, by a dragoon who came that way, that, after the pioneers had buried his master, he had scratched the sand, and made a hole large enough to hold himself, where he continued howling and mourning for the whole day of the 3d, until one man, more cruel, or more kind (I know not which) than the rest, put an end to his existence, by knocking him on the head with the butt end of his musket."

From an English paper.

When Sir TOBY BUTLER, the celebrated Irish wit, was raised to the Bench, an acquaintance met him on his return from the Connaught Circuit.—"Where have you been, Sir TOBY?"—"Where have I been, (repeated the Judge) why, then, since you must know it, I have been *hanging and transporting the one half of my own relations.*"

BOROUGH OF PITTSBURGH.

BE it ordained by the Burgesses, Freeholders, and other Inhabitants housekeepers of the Borough of Pittsburgh in Town Meeting duly assembled, at the Court House, the 9th day of August, 1802, that the Burgesses are hereby authorised and empowered to have Wells sunk and Pumps erected in such parts of this Borough as they may think most adviseable, beginning with Market Street. And it is further ordained, that where individuals have at their own expence sunk Wells and erected Pumps in the streets in useful and necessary parts of the Borough, that a compensation shall be made them in case of their assigning them for public use. The whole expence to be defrayed by a general tax on the Borough.

ISAAC CRAIG, Chief Burgess.
DAVID EVANS, Burgess.

In pursuance of the preceding Ordinance the Burgesses entered into contract for sinking and walling with stone three Wells, two of which have been completed in Market Street; a third was contracted for, but it was apprehended that the season for Well digging was too far advanced, and therefore omitted. To defray the expence of these Wells and Pumps a general tax was laid, the amount 497 dollars 96 cents; of this sum 170 dollars only has been collected, and a report is made by the Collector that he has frequently called upon all the taxable inhabitants of the Borough, a number of whom refuse to pay. The Burgesses are therefore under the necessity of reminding those that have hitherto declined paying this tax, that section 20th of the Act of Incorporation points out the legal mode of procedure in such cases, but flatter themselves that in collecting the sums that remain due it will not be necessary to resort to compulsory means.

Pittsburgh, 15th December, 1802.

TAXES

ON UNSEATED LANDS

In Allegheny County.

WHEREAS there are Taxes due on a number of Unſeated Tracts of Land in Allegheny County, and the Counties formerly compoſing part of ſaid County, this is therefore to give Notice that the ſaid Tracts, or ſo much of each Tract as will pay the Taxes and Coſts, will be Sold for the ſame as ſoon as the law will admit, unleſs the Taxes are paid to WILLIAM AMBERSON, Treaſurer of ſaid County, in Pittſburgh.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
JAMES MARTIN.
} Commiſſioners.

Atteſt.
JOHN BARCLAY, Clerk.
December 11th, 1802. 3m

Five Hundred Acres of

Land in Monongalia County and State of Virginia, and near to Morgan Town, will be expoſed to Public Sale on the Wedneſday of the next Court. There is a general warrantee title to ſaid property from Goldſmith Chandley of Wincheſter. It may be purchaſed by private ſale on application to THOMAS FERREE, Innkeeper, Pittſburgh.

December 16, 1802.

Beaver County, November 22d, 1802.

THE Subſcriber, SAMUEL ADAMS, of Big Beaver townſhip, in Beaver county, hath petitioned the Honourable the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of Pennſylvania for an act of aſſembly to be paſſed, granting him the privilege of erecting and ſupporting for ever, at his own expence, a dam extending from his Mill acroſs the Big Beaver to his own land on the oppoſite ſhore and to make a ſlope and platform in ſaid dam 25 feet wide, with a deſcent of 6 inches in every 33 feet ſo as to render the paſſage eaſy and ſafe for Boats, which is to be alſo kept in order at his expence for ever, free of any toll for paſſing through the ſame. Therefore, all perſons whatſoever, any ways concerned with the ſame, are hereby requeſted to take Notice, that his petition will be laid before the next ſeſſion of the Aſſembly at Lancaſter.

Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber in Elizabeth townſhip, a Bay HORSE, about 5 or 6 years old, and about 14 or 15 hands high, one white foot, no brand or ear mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES BRICE.

November 17, 1802.

Will be expoſed to Sale by

Public Vendue, on the Wedneſday of Next Court.

A Lot of Ground, at the corner of Diamond Alley and Market Street, oppoſite the Market Houſe. The Lot is 23 feet front on Market Street, 50 feet on Diamond Alley. There is a good Log Houſe on the ground, now occupied as a Store by William Woods & Co. If it ſhould not be ſold the premiſes will be to Rent, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, December 16, 1802.

AN EXTACT.

When *Athens* was subdued by LYSANDER, he appointed thirty men for the administration of that city who immediately fell into the rankest tyranny: but this was not all; for conceiving power not founded on a *basis* large enough, they admitted three thousand into a share of the government; and thus fortified became the cruelest tyranny upon record. They murdered in cold blood great numbers of the best men without any provocation, from the mere lust of cruelty, like NERO or CALIGULA. This was such a number of tyrants together, as amounted to near a third part of the whole city; for XENOPHON tells us, that the city containing about ten thousand houses; and allowing one man to every house, who had his share in the government, (the rest consisted of women, childern & servants) and making other obvious abatement, these tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together, might have been a majority even of the people collective."

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 9.*

Capt. Ingraham, of the ship Industry, arrived yesterday at New-York, in 55 days from Elsineur; sailed in co. with 300 sail of English vessels, 30 of which, it was said, were wrecked in the Cattegat, in a gale, about the middle of October. Capt. I. informs, that previous to his sailing from St. Petersburgh, an Ambassador had arrived there from England, and it was rumoured that some new commercial arrangements, favourable to the trade of both countries were about to take place. Some jealousies were said to be entertained by the Court of Petersburgh, with respect to the dictarorial measures of Bonaparte, and that the Emperor appeared to be more amicably disposed towards Great Britain. The insatiable ambition of the French nation seems to have alarmed all the continental powers, it will not be surprising therefore, should the struggles of the Swiss mountaineers to retrieve their independence rekindle a general war in Europe.

At three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, both branches of the legislature of Pennsylvania met at Lancaster, and formed a quorum. In senate, the honourable SAMUEL M'CLAY was chosen speaker; and in the house of representatives, the honourable ISAAC WEAVER, was unanimously re-elected to that station.

Sunday last arrived at Warren, R. Island, the sloop Columbia, Hill, from Africa, 10[illegible] days—cargo, gold dust, ivory and part of her outward cargo. Joshua Ormsbee, jun. the former master, died on the outward passage and she lost two hands on her return.

LANCASTER, *December 11.*

The Governor is to deliver his address to both Houses, this day, at 12 o'clock, in the Chamber of the House of Representatives.

ON THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

AN EXTEMPORE.

By the late William Beckford, Esq.

WHO can behold those radient worlds that roil,
And float through ether, midſt unbounded ſpace.
Which dart their flaming lights from pole to pole:
Or trace the comet in his fulgent race,
And not admire the architect divine,
That form'd the glorious firmament on high,
That made the ſun in zenith ſplendor ſhine
And the pale moon to lamp the cloudleſs ſky?
Prompt at his word, the meteors riſe or fall;
The comets gleam portentious through the air,
The planets glimmer, or their fires recal,
As calm the heav'ns appear, or tempeſts bear.
Th' Almighty pow'r in all his works we ſee;
And, ſeeing, who can impious Atheiſts be?

✕ ✕ ✕

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have juſt received at their Store in Market ſtreet, a large aſſortment of

GOODS,

ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, among which are a quantity of

Iriſh Linnens,

and a very handſome aſſortment of

India and Britiſh Muſlins.

Alſo, Superfine and Coarſe CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to ſell, wholeſale and retail, at the moſt reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to ſell b the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AN ALMANACK

For the Year 1803.

Containing beſides the uſual Aſtronomic Calculations, Tables; &c. "The poor diſtreſſed young Woman," from Broomfield's "Farmer's Boy"—"A deſcription of a Summer Morning," from Beatties Minſtrel—"A Father's advice to his Son"—Shakſpear—"The K[illegible]"—"S[illegible] Wife as Willy had," from Burn's—Obſervations of Dr. Soleman—Biography of Dr. Wm. David Rittenhouſe, &c.—"The Morning Ramble"—Advertiſement, to Farmers—Particular dimenſions of the ſize of the Mammoth, tradition of the Indians concerning this huge animal—Late diſcovery of ancient graves, in which were found a flute or whiſtle, beads, &c.—Liſt of Marriages, Deaths, &c. &c. &c. The Conſtitution of the United States will be added for thoſe who chuſe it. Orders for the Town or Country will be duly attended to.

A large aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, MAPS, PRINTS, &c. juſt received, among which are—Mickle's Luciad, 2 vols. Beauty's of Cowper; Volney's Ruins; Works of Newton; an elegant edition of the Life of Chriſt; Letters of General Waſhington; Life of do. Low's Poems; the Olio; Hiſtory of Three Judges; Trials; Winterbotham's America and China, with an Atlas; Seabury's Diſcourſes; French Revolution; Laws of the U States; of New York; Whitefield's Memoirs; the experienced Midwife; the works of Joſephus; Book of Martyrs; Inſtructions for the Flute and Violin. School Books, Religious Books, &c. &c. Rags will be taken in exchange.

N. B. An active youth, of good morals and reſpectable character, wanted to the Bookbinding and Stationary buſineſs.

ZADOK CRAMER.

Pittſburgh, November 5 1802

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

IN the Firſt Diſtrict of Pennſylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 206, containing 200 acres and allowance. This tract is of the beſt quality for ſoil, timber and water, it is in a good ſettlement, lying on the Franklin road 38 miles from Pittſburgh.

Two Tracts of Land lying on the waters of Sandy creek, one of theſe tracts has an improvement of about 30 acres, well cleared and fenced, the other has about five acres, firſt rate bottom land, under good improvement, both with good houſes and ſtables, and good mill ſtreams.

Alſo, two Tracts of Land lying within three miles of Franklin, with ten acres on one of said tracts and five on the other, well cleared and fenced, fit for cultivation, each well watered and have good cabbins and ſtables thereon.

Indiſputable titles will be given. For further particulars enquire of the owner reſiding in Franklin.

EDWARD HALE.

DAVID EVANS,

Has juſt received at his Store in Market Street a large and neat aſſortment of

FRESH GOODS,

ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, which he is determined to ſell low for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1802.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for good Country Linnen.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt opened an extenſive aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themſelves are laid in on ſuch terms as will enable them to ſell low and prove ſatisfactory to their friends and all who may pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

As uſual, they have on hand, a very extenſive aſſortment of ſuperfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good. Alſo, BARR LEAD, &c. &c. all which they offer on reaſonable terms by wholeſale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1802.

N. B. Thoſe indebted longer than ſix months will oblige them by diſcharging the ſame.

William Woods & Co.

Beg leave to inform their friends and cuſtomers that they have juſt received a handſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon. Their moderate prices and attention to buſineſs, they preſume will be ſatisfactory to all thoſe who may pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1802.

Scott & Trotter,

BEG leave to inform their friends and former cuſtomers that they have juſt received and opened in the Houſe they lately occupied [illegible] Market ſtreet, a [illegible] aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell low for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1802.

I hereby certify, that ſome time ago Mr. M'M[illegible] was [illegible], in my preſence, that Mr. Ferree ſaid that any man who would vote for Lucas was a *Raſcal*, and he would have nothing to do with *ſuch*—upon which Mr. M'M[illegible] obſerved, that he was ſorry Mr. Ferree was ſo harſh in his expreſſions, and that if he acted according to *that* declaration, he had rather have his houſe locked up than have any thing to do with *him*. This is all I know of this buſineſs.

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, November 30, 1802.

Allegheny County, ſs.

Before me William Gazzam, a Juſtice of the Peace in and for ſaid county, perſonally appeared John M'Clintock, who being duly ſworn doth depoſe and ſay, that on or before the day of the laſt general election Thomas Ferree, tavern keeper, of Pittsburgh, told this deponent that men who voted for Lucas were raſcals, and he would be done with ſuch men.

JOHN M'CLINTOCK.

Sworn and ſubſcribed before me this firſt day of December 1802.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Strayed from the ſubſcriber about the beginning of July laſt, a black and white COW, with a ſtar in her forehead, and with a piece cut out of one ear and a ſlit in the other, ſuppoſed to be heavy with calf, had a bell on when ſhe went away; likewiſe, a red COW with a white face, and ſome white on her back and white feet, and had a large bell on; alſo, a white HEIFER, about 18 months old, with ſmall red ſpots about her neck and ears. Whoever will deliver ſaid cattle to WILLIAM EICHBAUM, at the ſign of the Indian Queen, Pittsburgh, ſhall receive Six Dollars reward, or Two Dollars for either; or if information is given ſo that they may be had a generous reward will be given.

November 25, 1802.

PUBLISHED

Laſt Spring, and for Sale at the Store of

ABNER & JESSE BARKER,

Pittſburgh——Price 50 Cents.

A REVIEW

OF THE

NOTED REVIVAL

IN KENTUCKY.

By the Rev. ADAM RANKIN.

Juſt received and now opening by the ſubſcriber at his Store oppoſite the Poſt-Office, a neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will diſpoſe of on very moderate terms or exchange for almoſt any kind of Country Produce. He has on hand a quantity of SOAL LEATHER and freſh JUNIPER BERRIES.

Beef, Pork, Whiskey, Salt, Soap, Vinegar and Candles, are wanted.

Ebenezer Denny.

Pittſburgh, December 2, 1802.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their former cuſtomers and the public, that they are now opening a new and general aſſortment of

Dry Goods, Jewellry, &c

in one of Mr. John Irwin's new Brick Houſes in Market ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Poſt Office, which they will ſell, wholeſale or retail, at the moſt reduced prices, or exchange them for Country Produce. They flatter themſelves that thoſe who will pleaſe to call on them, will find their prices very low, and their goods of the beſt quality.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1802.

All perſons indebted to Robert Callender, [illegible] of Pittsburgh or having any claims againſt him, are requeſted to pay their debts and preſent their claims to George Wilkins, or in his abſence to either of the other ſubſcribers, without delay. And all perſons having any books or other property of his in their poſſeſſion are in like manner requeſted to return the ſame to [illegible] his Executors.

JOHN WILKINS, jun.
GEORGE WALLACE, } Executors
ALEXANDER ADDISON

Pittsburgh, 24th November 1802.

CAME to the ſubſcriber living near the four mile run in Pitt townſhip, Allegheny county, about the 15th of July, two young HOGS, they appeared to be about one year old; one of them is black and the other red; each [illegible] marked with a crop off the right ear and an under piece out of the left. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Dec. 8 1802. MOSES HERBERT.

Barr Iron for ſale.

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has juſt received at his Store [illegible] the Market [illegible] from Mr. Dorſey's iron works, of the Juniata, a few Tons of well aſſorted

BARR IRON,

which is in as high eſtimation as any made in the United States. From engagements entered into with Mr. Dorſey, he will be able at all times to keep up a large and general aſſortment of this valuable Barr Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, ſituate in Second Street, near the corner of Market Street, now occupied by Steel Semple, Eſquire. The Houſe is very commodious and well finiſhed, there is alſo an excellent Kitchen with other neceſſary buildings. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. For further particulars apply to

ABNER & JESSE BARKER.

Auguſt 24, 1802.

Ship Plank Wanted.

WANTED, at the Ship Yard of the ſubſcribers, a quantity of White Oak and Pine Ship Plank, from 18 to 30 feet long, and from 2 to 2 and an half inches thick. Any perſon wiſhing to contract for ſuch Plank, to be delivered as early in the ſpring as poſſible, will meet with encouragement by applying to

TARASCON *Brothers*, JAS. BERTHOUD & Co.

Pittsburgh, 10th November, 1802

N. B. They continue to purchaſe Timber ſuitable for the building of veſſels.

Juſt received and now opening for Sale in William Irwin's three ſtory Brick Houſe, oppoſite the ſouth corner of the Market Houſe, a large and general aſſortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon.

Alſo, a quantity of Fine Salt.

SAMUEL BOYD.

Pittſburgh, November 6, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, ſome time ago, (for which written advertiſements have been ſet up) a certain ſtray MARE, ſuppoſed to be 8 or 9 years old, of a bright bay colour, no brand or natural mark diſcernable, a natural pacer, ſhod all round when ſhe came to this place, very droopped rump.—The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges, by applying to SAMUEL SCOTT, living on the waters of Raccoon, near the Revd. Joſeph Patterſon's Meeting Houſe. November 4, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Rew

WILL be given to the firſt Diſcover a bed or bank of CLAY fit for the purpoſes of making Melting Pots Pittsburgh Glaſs Works, within one mites of this place on the Monongahela, heny, and Ohio rivers, and within te other rivers, to be determined by the kers. The Clay for this purpoſe is foun beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands colour is white, though white mixt with blue ſtripes will anſwer the purpoſe. An producing a ſpecimen that will ſtand we fire and the bed from whence it came to contain fifty tons, ſhall be entitled above Reward from the proprietors of the Works.

O'HARA & CRAI

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802.

LIFE

OF

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The Subſcriber having purchaſed of the Hon. Buſhrod Waſhington, the Copy-Right of the Hiſtory of the late

General George Waſhington,

COMMANDER IN CHIEF

OF THE

Armies of North America,

DURING THE WAR WHICH EFFECTED THE

INDEPENDENCE OF OUR COUNTRY,

AND

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Has it now in his power to offer to the public the following

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING IT BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The Work will be faithfully compoſed under the inſpection of JUDGE WASHINGTON himſelf, principally from the *original papers* bequeathed to him by the deceaſed General. On its correctneſs the moſt entire confidence may be placed.

The Life of this illuſtrious Citizen neceſſarily comprizes ſo large and intereſting a portion of the hiſtory of this Country, that the work, it was conceived, would be rendered much more complete, as well as much more gratifying to the reader, by connecting with it ſome general account of the origin and progreſs of the People, who were conducted, under his auſpices, from dependence on a foreign to ſelf government.

A compendious view, therefore, will be taken, by way of introduction to the *Life of General Waſhington*, of the ſettlements of the Europeans in North America, and of the advance of the Britiſh colonies from their feeble and infantine condition, until they attained that ſtate of manhood, when, with arms in their hands, they aſſerted and eſtabliſhed their Independence.

Various circumſtances have delayed the execution of the work; but it is now in conſiderable forwardneſs, and will ſoon be ready for the preſs—Bond with ſecurity has been given that it ſhall be publiſhed.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be handſomely printed, with a new type, on vellum paper, hot-preſſed, to be comprized in four or five octavo volumes, of from 450 to 500 pages each, and embelliſhed with an elegant portrait of the General, engraved by the beſt artiſt in the country from an original painting by the celebrated STUART.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Three Dollars each volume, in boards; and the price of one volume to be paid in advance, on ſubſcribing; this advance to be continued with each volume, untill the work is compieted. To non-ſubſcribers it will be enhanced.

It is intended to furniſh plans and charts of thoſe parts of the country which were the ſcenes of the moſt important events during the War; theſe to be publiſhed in a volume by themſelves, and charged as ſuch.

It is contemplated to put the work to preſs early next year. The intermediate time will be occupied in obtaining ſubſcribers, and making arrangements for printing.

☞ *The names of ſubſcribers to be publiſhed.*

Thoſe who wiſh to be poſſeſſed of this invaluable hiſtory, will do well to tranſmit their names early. In the country, and in ſmall villages a union can take place among all who mean to ſubſcribe, and in one letter ſeveral names may be forwarded, ſpecifying the number of copies and encloſing the requiſite advance money.

The Publiſher intending to viſit many of the large towns in the United States, for the purpoſe of obtaining ſubſcribers, declines, at preſent, employing agents for that purpoſe. Subſcriptions will be received by himſelf alone, at No. *Market Street, Philadelphia.*

Orders from Canada, Nova-Scotia, and the Weſt-Indies, will be received, and punctually executed.

☞ All letters muſt have the poſtage paid.

C. P. WAYN

September 22, 1802.